to provide free school books for the

bility of relief through the old parties.

him or his advice.

Straws Show.

The surface indications of a complete

The Democrats in Kansas have de-

its coming old things will pass away.

the South will be in line with the de-

mands of the St. Louis conference, and

the People's party will take as many

the South as it has done in the North-

electoral votes from the Democrats in

There are also many surprises in

feeling of surprise. Be that as it may, the present condition in Indiana, Mich-

igan and other States is eausing unteld

chances. This has but one meaning

Overstealing.

world in location and natural resources,

beyond comparison. For fifty wars it

Here is the ideal of the protectionist-

are seldom permitted to see them by

look as forlorn and God-forsaken as a

there the beautiful landscape. The ap-

the farms had all been taken by rapa-

cious bands from the toiling producer

without leaving any adequate or just recompense. Here las been double pro-

duction of boundless wealth for many

successive years; but where has it gone?

The political wiseages in the old

The action of the industrial forces of

rop" argument did not turn the eyes of

the people away from the effects of bad

The silly allusions to the enormous

crops of last year did not convince any

one with a grain of sinse that a plenti-

finance of the country.

Instead of being side-tracked by the

temporary relief given by a kind provi-

dence, the people have organized for

political action, and propose to live well

on last year's bountiful crep while

THERE are three things the lecture

increasing the funds of the Ailiance.

The lecturer should see that every meet-

ing adds money to the general fund.

He must see that the reform papers and

literature are brought to the attention

of the people and sold in every commu-

agent of the life insurance department

of the Alliance. Here is a field for the

right kind of men. If pushed, as it is sure to be, this lecture bareau will prove

to be a very important factor in the work

CANNOT even a blind man see the real

to Europe? Its sole object was to ar-

range the terms of continued financial

Then the lecturer should act as

marching to the White House!

Who is enjoying it to-day?

cultivated and fertil lands which

From Indianapolis to St. Louis is one

some people are aware of.

eided not to call conventions.

MILLIONAIRES OFTEN DIS-TRESSED FOR MONEY.

A Washington Merchant Wouldn't Loan Paddock \$50-Ex-Senator Palmer Had

Three Thousand Dollars of Salary Due Him and Forgot About It.

Washington Letter. ASHINGTON correspond-ence: "There goes a man who is worth a million dollars," said a well-known newspaper correspondent to a little group standing in one corner of a Senate corridor as Senator Paddock of Nebraska walked past and bowed with his accustomed poi liteness, "and yet I Fraw a man once re--fuse to lend him

fuse to lend him money until I indorsed his paper."

You indorsed his paper!" exclaimed a chorus of voices, "and he is worth a million? Why, how much are you worth?" "Not a red cent," was the reply, "and yet I had to inderse l'addeck's paper for \$50 before a Washington merchant would put up the loan. It all came about

through Senator Paddock's thoughtlessness. He is so much engressed in his pure-feed bill and other legislative matters that he forgot the little details of every-day life such as pocket money, railroad expenses and other things. It is a fact that he once left Washington to go to his home at Beatrice, Neb., and neglected to take sufficient pocket money with him, having to depend upon the hospitality of a host in Chicago during a stop-over there until he could telegraph home and have money forwarded to him. Luckily, however, he had procured his tickets, and had those safely stored away in his pocket."

This incident reminded Charlie Reade, Assistant Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, of some experiences he had had helping the millionaire Senators out of financial straits.

"It is not an infrequent occurrence." he said, "for some of the wealthy Sen-ators to ask me to loan them money for a few days. I find there is a popular superstition among the millionaire solons against carrying large sums of money on their person, for fear of being robbed. I remember a case of ex-Senator Palmer, of Michigan, who has been esti-mated to be thrice a millionaire. He came to me one day and wanted to bor-

"'Why, Senator,' I replied, 'I regret to say that I have not that much money with me; but I will see if I can't find it

"I went to the disbursing officer of the Senate, and found that there was more than \$3,000 in salary due Senator Palmer, which in his thoughtlessness it had never occurred to him to draw. When I informed him that there was so much money due him, he seemed surprised, and said that he had been forgetting for some time past to draw his salary I accompanied him to the disbursing officer.
"I guess,' said he, 'I will take a thou-

Bind dollars of that money that is due

"Why not draw it all?" I interposed. "'Because,' he replied, 'I'm afraid if I have any money I will be tobbed,' and then, as if suddenly reminded of something. 'I guess I won't take a thousand dollars; you may give me fifty. "A week later he struck me for \$10 for

a cab-fare-down-town, having again forgotten the balance of his account on salary. "I once helped 13= 4 Senator Stanford out of a financial

difficulty," said Mr. Reade, "One afternoon the Senate adnearly all the Sena- EX-SINATOR PALMER. tors except Stanford had gone home Suddenly he came into my office, apparently in great mental distress, and wanted to know if I could lend him \$30. I had but \$25 and asked the Senator if that would be sufficient. He said that it wouldn't; that he must have \$30 at once. He didn't exp'ain why he wanted it, but I naturally concluded that it was to carry out some sudden philanthropic impulse. Doubtless some of the many mendicants that throng the Capitol had poured a tale of wee into Stanford's ear and it was in response to such an appeal that the Senator wanted \$30 at once. I suggested the disbursing officer again, and we went together to that autocrat. but he coolly informed me that Stanford had drawn all the salary that was due him to date, and it was against the rules of the office to pay out any money in ad-van e. He refused to advance us even \$5 to add to my \$25 and help the Sena-

tor out of the difficuly. It has long beer the rule of the disbursing officer of the Senate not to allow any Senator to overdraw his account. Finally I appreled to a friend of mine and he loaned us \$5, and thus between us we managed to bridge over the difficulty temporarily. "It struck me as being very ridiculous

find himself compelled to ask in vain for a loan of \$5 from Uncle Sam, but that was an instance where he did it. Some of these millionaire Senators have queer superstitions. Ex-Senator Fair lived in constant dread of poverty. He once said to his private secretary when the later exhibited surprise at a remarkably striking exhibition of frugality on the Senator's part: "George, you know that I'm worth at the very owest \$20,000,000, and yet I'm continually haunted by a fear that I will some

day be reduced to poverty. It is a strange feeling that continually hovers over me and I am unable to shake it off. The late Senator Anthony of Rhode Island paid all his creditors from time to time with checks on a single Boston bank. It was a great inconvenience often to persons receiving the checks, and merchants here in Washington frequentiv complained because he did not check on the banks in Washington,

plan to open an account with one of the and vet the Hearst funeral had been local tanks against which he could check for the benefit of local creditors. The Senator demurred to this idea and said that ever since he had been able to afford a bank account he had made it a business to check against a single bank in Boston. He said in this way he thought he was better able to guard against forgeries or other accidents which result in

It was a wholly unique and original devote nearly half my life to the task of secumulating what I have, and now that I have it I find that it will require the remainder of my life devising schemes of which no one seems to be seems to

Visiting the White Hous.

"It is very curious to l'sten to the re-marks which strangers make after having shaken hands with the President at white House to me recently. "I have stood on more than one occasion beyond the line and have amused myself by Strait and White's Ranch, Texas. paying attention to such observations.
One visitor will say, 'He is not such a resort will resort will premises.

CAYENN

comic papers!' Still another will re-mark, 'What a pleasant old gentleman!' And so it goes, each person having his or her own impression to express.

"It seems to me very queer that com-paratively few of the strangers who come to the White House know how to address the President. Of course, the proper form is, How do you do, Mr. President?" But I am constantly asked by people who feel nervous about meeting the chief executive what they ought to say to him. Many are so embarrassed that they make no remarks whatever. I remember that on one occasion an elderly person, evidently from rural parts, rushed up to me and cried, 'I voted for your grandfather years ago, and I voted for you in 1888. Hope I may have a chance to help elect still another member of the Harrison family to the presidency some-day!' Doubt-less, he had prepared the speech carefully in advance.

"The brides who visit Washington

always want to be introduced to the President. Newly married couples are apt to hunt up Congressmen from their district and ask for points on this subject among other things. The best politicians among Senators and Representatives are always attentive to such couples. They often go out of their way to see that they have a good time at the capital, because they know that such services will never be forzotten. The people will go back home and teit all their neighbors how nice their Congressmen have been to them. There is many a legislator for the nation who, without any abilities in the way of statesmanship, gets and keeps his place through cultivating popularity. To remember people's names is a great thing. I know a man in a great wholesale establishment in Chicago who gets \$7,000 a year just for remembering names. His



HAVE SEEN THE PRESIDENT.

business is to speak to every one who comes in by name and to introduce the customer to the clerk of the department sought. If he does not introduce the expected to find out the name and com- the time had come? municate it quietly to the gentleman near the door, who bids him or her goodby by name. This always flitters people and they come back again."

Bleeding the Nation.

That most fruitful source of Congressional scandals, the Congressional funeral, threatens to break out again, This time it is in the House Committe on Accounts. It appears that the enterprising firm of undertakers in Knoxville, Tenn., who were the "funeral directors" en the occasion of the late Congressman Houk's burial, have considered the 'nited States Government a customer that might be charged "special rates." They have sent a bill for \$1,974,90 as the otal cost of burying the dead legislator. As a general thing, no questions are asked by the sub-committee which audits the funeral bill, but this year the committee, with the recollection of the many severe criticisms made over the Hearst funeral, determined to examine the accounts closer than is ordinarily done. The members of the committee found to their surprise that the enter-prising undertakers had inserted items in their bill like this: "Burial casket, \$1,200; trimmings, \$200; draping the church, \$50; stenographer at church,



THE UNDERTAKER AND HIS BILL

\$1,200 for a burial casket was rather too high a figure. They made inquiries, and learned that the most expensive casket of which they could be informed was the so-called Spear casket, which costs \$550. ganization and action is here. Does it They also, by looking over the bills for His private secretary one day sug-ges d to him that it would be a good the Hearst casket had only cost \$260.

Mrs. Houk, the widow of Judge Houk, is now in Washington and is much distressed at the exorbitant bill of the undertakers. She, herself, expected to pay the expenses of her husband's burial and offered to do so before the amount was made known, but she was promptly informed by the undertakers that she need not concern herself about it, as "the government always pays the bills." The Committee on Accounts proposes

Infantry fired the last volley of the the occasion, and plowed the Speaker party bosses whenever the producers of civil war. It was between Boca Chico and his clerk beam deep. wealth talked about independent political work in his efficient political action. This is a free country and

CAYENNE pepper sprinkled where rats resort will cause the pests to leave the

WISDOM IS JUSTIFIED BY HER convert the appropriation of \$19,000 for the support of the local militia into a fund WORKS.

The Time for Besitation Is Past—The the efforts of this heroic band will serve Day for Organization and Action Is to show the people the utter impossi-Here-The Alliance Wedge in Congress Surprises in Store for Old-Party Man-

Time for Action.

And wisdom is justified by her works, The St. Louis conference is now in history, says the Non-Conformist. What follows is the important part. All conditions leading up to the conference; all discussions pending while there will be justified or condemned by the results upon the polities of this country. Much ado has been made by some about the stormy scenes upon the floor. These have been exaggerated, but if they had not been, no one need be disconsolate thereby. Great storms do not culminate upon a mill pond.

There were tremendous contests bescause there were tremendous consequences at stake. There were but two debatable issues. The first one was the mined that neither Senator Pettigrew lin · of party action. In advance this was the serious point with many anxious hearts. How much influence would emissaries of the old parties have? How much power would the party affiliations of the past have over the delegates who would come together? And here we want to say that the corrupting inflacuees of bribery and treachery have been very much magnified in the fears of some. That there were those present who were the tools of corrupt parties may not be disproved, but traiters found no footing in that conference. They were not a disturbing element, for it there they stood a long way off. But there were those who had not ally abandoned trust in former party

renef. These were not Republicans. There was not one who formerly acted with this party who cherished the faintest hope of relief through its action, They knew the men with whom they had trained, and understood the machinery so well that when they entered these oranizations with the lope of political edemption, the doors were closed upon o-operation with the Republican party. But with the Democrats this separaion was not so defined and clear cut, In the North there has been a lingering ope that the desired end would be attained through Democratic organization. It was even doubted by some whether here could be any interest of home or family that was quite so sacred as the Democratic party, and there was reason-ble concern as to how far the dire neressities of life had driven the delegates whose former affiliations had been with that party. Then there was the solid South. It had stood like a stone wall, It had been driven by sectional hate; it had been compressed by local conditions: it had been strugling along in a wilderness of doubt and misrepresenta-

The promises of its few leaders who and come to us were out; they had said that the men of the Southland were in dead earnest because in desperate straits; they had said that when the men of the South should become satisfied that the Democratic party would not grant them this relef, then they would cut loose and be with us. But could these promises be redeemed? person to the clerk by name, the clerk is | Were they satisfied that the fullness of

The whole issue hing d upon the Georgia contest. The ground was fully debated and thoroughly traversed, and when the People's party men were given representation in that delegation the questi n of immediate independent political action was decided affirmatively. From that hour no golden salver large enough could have been offered on which to carry the demands of the conferences to eith r old party conven-

The second point of difference came upon broadening the demands. This was the ree's upon which all shrowd politicians predicted that the conference would go to pieces. Every progressive movement attracts both men and meas-These various labor organizations had builded themselves on labor grievances and these had been so there ughly defined during the nonpartisan stage that almost perfect agreement had been attained upon proposed in asures of relief. It simply remained to decide to now apply the ballot as the

But now came a question that had never been fully considered because it had never been raised as a practical issue. It was the relation of women to the declaration and purposes of thes orders. Weman had taken an equal place with man in them, and at every place of duty or danger she had proved fully equal to every responsibility. She had borne her share on the farm and in the humble home. She had planned well, she had couns led wisely, she had fought bravely. There was no need to discuss the justice of equal suffrage in that conference. There was no sex discrimination or inferiority there. Then why were not the demands of the women incorporated in the platform?

Solely in deference to the present difficulties environing our brethren from the South. They declared that they were utterly unable to earry this additional burden in the face of the present conditions in the South. The evideace submitted decided the case adversely to incorporating the demand in

the platform. Here, then, are outlined the conditions which will condemn or justify the wisdom of this conference. The organizations will still be non-partisan. heren's of all parties will still have standing within their doors, but the deeree is as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians that independent political action is the only recourse for those who depend upon the demands of the ecn'erence for relief. The men of the Northwest are already in the field. The men of the South are jutting on \$16; photographs, \$31." It occurred to the armor. The enemy is more thorthe members of the committee that oughly alarmed than ever before. The lines of cleavage run sharply on the money question through both the Demo- bureau should be expected to do toward cratic and Republican camps. The time for hesitation is past. The day for or-

mean immediate and entire reformation both by collection and by new members. of party lines? The Alliance Wedge. Hamlin Garland, in the March Arena, only great monthly in this country fighting the battles of labor, has a very instructive article on the Alliance wedge in Congress. It is impossible for us in detail to follow this devoted lody of men. Their position is of necessity a forlorn hope. They can only hold the ground until sufficient re-enforcement comes from the people. But while they cannot expect to secure any favorable legislation from this Congress, they are

wealth talked about independent politfort to strike out the appropriation paying the current expenses of the city of Washington. Of course he could not received from the St. Louis Industrial succeed, but he could show how the Conference.

tion. He and others also tried hard to CHAIRMAN BLAND OPENS THE DISCUSSION.

children, but was unsuccessful. But Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, Opens for the Minority-Col. Abner Taylor Comperes the Speaker's Ruling with That o . Recd.

> Discussing Silver. Chairman Bland opened the debate on

break-up of old party lines are very strong. In Kansa-, Mr. Ingalls unites the silver question in the House. The galleries were filled and the number of with the G. A. R., and makes a very members on the floor of the House was wordy protestation of his unfaltering unusually large. Mr. Bland at the out-Republicanism, but he states that he set told the Farmers' Alliance members in the place of Horace Chilton, who was has served notice on the Eastern wing of the party that there must be a change separate party in sharing the time for in favor of the demands of the West for debate because there was no party in the silver question. Mr. Bland was at his best and he brought out the points more money, or there will be a more serious defection. Thereupon the To-peka Capital tells Mr. Ingalls that the of the silver men with unu-ual force. Republican party has no need for either George Fred Williams led the speech for the opposition inside the Democratic party. In its economic discussion it vas an able presentation of the subject. In South Pakota the remnants of the Messrs. Harter, Rayner, and other Democratic optonents of silver also got their inning. Col. Abner Taylor (Rep.), mined that neither Senator Pettigrew who is a member of the Coinage comnor Governor Millette shall be repremittee, made a vigorous speech, consented in the national convention, and trasting the way the rights of the minor it is simply a deeper cleavage than the ity had been overridden in the present one which took the first Independents House in the interest of free silver with off. And the Democrats are as hopethe consideration which had been shown lessly broken. In other States the sepits supporters in the last Congre's aration is not so clearly marked as in when they were in the minerity, by Kansas and South Dakota, but the entire Speaker Reed, Col. Taylor said the Northwest is broken up, and former affiliations will count for little or nothmeasure was the most vicious one ever presented in the House. It has made the nomination of the idol of Democracy ing this year. The Congressional delegatiens and the electoral votes of Kanimpossible and had forced every sas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North other Democratic candidate astride the Dakota and Minnesota may this early be fence, yet it must be passed to assist set down in the People's party column, Democratic members in their election to The South is also becoming an inter-esting field for speculation. It is certhe next Congress. After this preliminary scorehing, Colonel Taylor entered tain to be no longer the "solid South." upon a searching analysis of the effect his friends. He said that, while be pre-of free coinage. He yielded a portion ferred to fight the battle out to its logical but who is to make the division? Not the Republican party. The People's party is organizing with energy and skill. What will be the new alignment of his time to A. J. Hopkins of the Au- cenclusion, he realized that his election rora district. Mr. Hopkins ma le a concise speech showing the weakness of and rather than involve his friends, who, that the negotiations over Beri free coinage and condemning the reck- while preferring him, had been instructed may last for three or four years. is not revealed, but it is coming, and in The Congressional delegations from

in order to try a dangerous experiment. Mr. Brand sail, in opening the discussion: It was just 100 years ago that the founders of this Government adopted what we call sthe double standard." This provided store for old party managers in other for the coinage of gold and silver without States. Probably not so much of a surfor the coinage of gold and silver without prise as being compelled to manifest a that silver should be coined the same as gold, should have the advantages and the same recognition. The silver dollar-should consist of 371 4-100 grains of silver-predisturbances in the councils of both old is this bill. This bill provides that gold parties. They see the people are sliding from under them. They see new issues and new combinations. The News, of this city, whose only politics is gold, says there must be a new calculation of same plane in regard to the issue of certification. same plane in perard to the issue cates at the mint as the gold. While this bill places gold and silver on

deseive the farmer and the laboring man

As we have often said, plutocracy will divide its corruption fund between an equality in the matter of the i-sue of Demo rats and Republicans only, so commotes in their deposits at the mines, it long as it is certain one or the other also maintains that equality by providing will be in power. The time has come that when the coin notes shall be presented when Moneybags will choose his standfor redemption the Government shall be ard bearer, and there can be but little free to redeem them either in gold or silver as it may prefer. Thus coin notes issued on deposit of tell buillon may be redeemed in sliver, or coin notes issued on deposit of question which party organization will be chosen. The other will Le left to go to pieces. There will be but two parties sliver may be redeemed in gold, just as the

in this country when the great battle is Treasury may prefer. In arguing for a greater volume of set betw. en the plutocrats and the peomoney, Mr. Blandsaid he would admit that the refined system of credits which ple. It is now h nearer at hand than has grown up in the country does to a certain extent economize the use of money, but in the end the day of paym at of these obligations always came, of the most favored countries in the and then we must have money. In 1881, says a writer who attended the St. Louis | when we had passed a bill for refunding the national debt, the national banks of convention. The soil is fertile almost the United States surrendered \$18,000 .-000 into the National Treasury as a has yielded the most bounteous harvests. There is also a second crop, unaffected a veto from the President-a thr at by wet or dry, by heat or cold, perennial which effected its purpose- and the reand unfailing, brought to the surface sult of this withdrawal of \$18,000,000 ly the miners from the depths below. York at the rate of one cent a day. Notes home industry and a home market and yet if there is surplus wealth it is not fairly distributed provided by the surplus wealth it is not yet in the whole fight over this fairly distributed, nor is its presence manissue is between the capit lists who deifested in luxuriant display. The villages are dilapidated, the houses are the mand mency instead of interest, wretched sleeping places of men who

The gentleman denounced the periodic daylight. There are miles upon miles attempts made for international confer-Dakota prairie, broken-down sheds in-stead of thrifty, and scrimped and of the governments of other nations? Is weather-stained houses dotted here and our financial system to be regulated, not by our own ideas of justice and our own con-

pearance is that of a depressed and dis-heartened people. It looks as though the nath as? The moment that this great gov-age. It is not probable that the Presiproduct of the mines and the produce of will solve that question. Self-interest will compel them to do so. The restoration of silver here means the restoration of it everywhere—the world over. The moment | direction of the President, you restore silver, if cold is taken from cirulation, prices will go down in propertion and that nece strates money from abroad to purchase commodities here that go down He Files a Motion for the Respending of because of the contraction of money. Evparties were away off in their prediction that last year's "good crops" would put an end to the larmers' "going into his gold is simply holding it for silver, for silver will take the channels of circulation. Let silver be coined once and see what par, but let us remember that as a rule when mone, is plentiful prices are gool. the country in declaring for independent political action shows that the "good

Labor, after all, is the cell money. Mr. Bland then explained the last ever France opened its mints to free It is now known that financial panies belong to the realm of cause and effect, and can be accounted for with ful supply of farm products would stop the Wall street sharks from playing their thimble-rigging game of "now you was 16 to 1, it was proposed that the see it and now you don't" with the 15! to 1 whenever France did so.

> feated by limitation. When a free coin- elected and qualified. age bill was passed in the House in 1878 by a two-thirds majority and sent to the Senate, the same idea of an international agreement was injected into the question, and meanwhile we provided for the silver monthly, and its friends almost incessantly during the few proclaimed that it was done in the interest of silver. He opposed that till, and said the gentlemen were deceiving themselves and the country, and that silver could not be brought to par in compelled the coinage and use of the gress used the bullion as mere dead capital in the Treasury, which might as

How PAR the criminal law was violated, and how far it was avenged, in re- an' atin' poi with the other !"-San gard to murder, during 1891 is shown by the following figures which relate to the United States: The number of murders in this country last year amounted to 1,906, or 1,616 more than in 1890, and world and more than 1,000 religions.

SENATORS GO BROKE, efaculate, 'He doesn't look at all like most of the carleatures of him in the most of the carleatures of him in the most of the carleatures of him in the latest to real estate is saidled upon the natook place in the North and 96 in the South. That is, one nurderer in 48 re-ceived capital punishment. During the same period the lynchings which outraged instead of avenged the law numbered 195, or 68 more than in any previous year. The lynchings all occurred in the States west of Ohio and south of Maryland.

MILLS ELECTED SENATOR.

Exciting Scenes Mark the Political Elevation of Protection's Great Enemy. R. Q. Mills was elected by the Texas Legislature to the United States Senate that they could not be treated as a appointed by Governor Hogg to fill the va aney caused by the resignation of John H. Reagan. Mills received 120



votes on the first ballot, his election being practically unanimous. Chilton withdrew from the contest on the night proceeding the election in a note addressed to the chairman of a cancus of was impossible under the circumstances, less felly which would jeopardize the by their constituents to vote for Mills, financial interests of the country and he would withdraw.

The cutcome of this contest, which has been conceded to be in M lis' favor for weeks just, has been watched with unusual interest on account of the peculiar condition of State politics in the Demoeratic party. Mills' election is recarded as a triumph of the tariff reform element over the free coinage por ple, and is taken as a rebuke to Railway

HORACE CHILTON. Commissioner Reaore the silver convention. Austin was wild with enthusiasm, and thousands of people gathered to celebrate the triumph of Mills.

SALISBURY MUST ANSWER

Another Vigarous Nat . Sent by the Prostdent to the Premier. Washington special: There has been a long and carnest session of the Ca'inet. The subject was the Behring Sea matter. No material statement is published as to the discussion or conclusions. Nor has any information as yet been given as to the nature of Lord Salisbury's reply. The only official information that has thus far been obtained regarding the Salisbury note is that it is deemed by the administration as uneatisfactory and evasive. By this it is understood that Lord Salisbury neither absolutely rejects nor agrees to the proposed modus vivendi. An absolute rejection would have be n more acceptathreat made for the purpose of inducing ble to this Government than the vague and unsatisfactory answer that has

It is ascertained that one result of the from circulation put interest up in New Cabin t meeting was that an ther dispatch was sent to L r ! Salisbury by this Government. One who should know says this dispatch is peremptory in tone and that it demands a speedy categorimand interest an | the peo le who de- cal answer to the inquiry as to whether or not a modus vivendi wid be agreed upon. Your correspond at's informant says that the dispatch sent Lord Salischees and international agreements bury is in many respects as vigorous as every time the free e image of silver is the famous recent d spatch by President Harrisen to Chili, which is characterized as the ultimatum.

There seems to be a rong the Senators more of a disposition to reject the arbieriment declares for the free coinage of sliver the other commercial nations, to ... communication from Lord Salisbury until a reply shall have been received to the last note sent to Great Britain by the

THAYER STILL FULL OF FIGHT.

the Gubernatorial Contest. Ex-Governor Thayer, by his atterneys, Messrs, J. H. Blair, C. A. Goss and ex-Chief Justice M, B, Reese, appeared in the result will be. You may have to pay a little more. If you have the two metals at filed a motion for leave to reopen the Thayer-Boyd gubernatorial contest case, asking that the judgment rendered Mar. 16, 1892, on the mandate of the Mr. Bland then expands that when section of the bill providing that when that the defendent go hence without Supreme Court of the United States, delay and recover his costs, and coinage of silver at a ratio of 151 to 1, execution be awarded thereupon, the United States should adopt that be called, vacated, and set aside; ratio. He called attention to the fact that the relator be given leave to that for seventy years France had by file a reply to the answer of the de-United States should adopt the ratio of will be presented to the court. Goverthe action of the Government of the there was no claimant to his title. He been an invitation to Europe to go upon be recepened he will be readily able to the gold standard. We began silver's prove his citizenship and will continue demonetization in 1872, and in all our to act as Governor of Nebraska until efforts to restore silver we had been des such time as his successor shall be

Queer Use for an Eac. In the old days in Western Pennsylvania, when people had little purchase of from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 a money to pay for teachers, and could a month. The last Congress passed an act to purchase \$4,500,000 of the work of the fields, school "kept" weeks when it was in session, with no Saturday holidays and very brief recesses. At one little schoolhouse among the mountains an old-fashionany such manner. The law of 1873 ed Irish schoolmaster was once employed, who kept his boys grinding purpose of Secretary Foster's pilgrimage silver dollar. The law of the lart Con- steadily at their tasks, but gave them permission to nibble from their lunch baskets sometimes as they worked. bondage to the uncrowned kings of the money world. Where is our freedom so In conclusion, Mr. Bland said:

baskets sometimes as they worked. One day, while the master was incharge, and has notined the underbasers that they must give a very definite account of the \$200 worth of "trimmings," parties. Mr. Watson, on a question of which no one seems to know anyolic of which no one seems to know anyolic privilege, scored Speaker Crisp's clerk for his malignant partisan thing, and that they must cut down their charge for the casket to something like \$100.

The families of the Italian victims of apple pic than to the lesson. "Arrah, the pleages they made to the greatest productive masses of the country. If they should be satisfied with this, it will be a productive masses of the country. If they should be satisfied with this, it will be a capitalists.

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The families of the Italian victims of the non-naturalized victims of the non-naturalized victims of the party extremely.

The families of the Italian victims of the non-naturalized vict teain', & it!" exclaimed the master; "then it's listenin' wid one ear ye are, ar' atin' noi with the other!"—San Italians lynched in the New Orleans af-"then it's listenin' wid one ear ye are,

THERE are 3,054 languages in the

SOME VERY PLAIN TALK TO

LORD SALISBURY. England Informed that the United States

Will Protect Their Seals at Any Co-t-The President's Position

Will Protect the Scals. In a message to the Senate transmitting the recent correspondence with Lord Salisbury in regard to the Bering Sea matter, President Harrison intimates that he is in favor of protecting the seal fisheries again-t poachers at all hazards, regardless of the wishes of in the House than any other measure. Great Britain. He has concluded that In all probability it will not be taken up the British government is not desirous again in this session of Congress. of co-operating with the United States as against the Canadian poachers, and that further efforts to secure an agree-ment of the sort which would be reaonably fair to this country are useless. A firm purpose to stand by the President ecutive session of the Senate over the correspondence and the message accompanying it from the White House.

communi ation was so remarkable as to cause universal expressions of surprise and indignation. Lord Salisbury objects to the renewal of the molus vicase to the arbitrators and in their deliberations after the case is before them. The British premier says, in substance, the proper way of dealing with the ques-tion. He cites the case of some negotiof the determined opposition of the and Great Britain as an illustration of

He also reiterates the old Eng ish argument that pelagic scaling is not destructive to seal life, and substantially struggle has been seen in the House for intimates to President Harrison that it many a year. On one side was Bland, is a matter of indifference to the British calm and confident, anticipating an Government what action is taken by this country. The plan he suggests by which Warner, the chief of the silver lobby ists, the President may protect the interests radiantly looking forward to a triumph of the United States during the long over the hated gold-bugs. Behind the period of the negotiations is regarded alike in the Cabinet and in the Secate as an indication of his disposition to treat the subject with little regard for Amerisacity of the South and West, but with a scattering of votes in Chio, Indana, can rights and little inclination to assist Southern Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa. in a satisfactory solution. He suggests. They were joined by a handful of Rethat the Government of the United States publicans from the far West. In all may take a bon i of the Canadian scal-they were about one hundred and litty BORACE CHILTON Commissioner Rea-g.n, who recently journeyed to FI Paso and made a strong free silver speech beeat the United States shall give a bond | States and seventy Republicans. These at the same time to in learnify the seal- anti-silver forces were led by Tracy and ers for any loss they may suffer by Cochran of New York, Harter and American interference in case the arbi-tration go s against this country. Let and Tom Reed, Burrows, and Ather Salisbury does condescend to work out Taylor for the Republicans. the details by which this remarkable At different times during the night's treaty between the United States and a battle 3 0 members voted. Of these 80 lot of irresponsible peachers shall blear-ried out, but courteenedy leaves that for Farmets' Alliance, Of the 8) Republithe consideration of the President. The case all but seven voted to lay the Bland more reading of this remarkable com-communication in the last Cabinet Republicans were Bowers of California, meeting was enough to determine the Cark of Wyoming, Vincent Taylor of Cabinet to stand by the I resident in the Ohio, Lalley of South Dakota, Pickler most decided measur's be might feel of North Dakota, Townsend of Colo-

calle I upon to take. The news quickly went round that a Bering Sea difficulty had arrived, and it erats from New England, all those from into executive session to receive it. The reading of Lord Salistury's letter was those from New Jersey, excepting Fow-I stened to with great surprise, which ler: all from Pennsylvania, excepting greatly whetted the appetites of Sena-Reilly, were against the bill. Maryland response was generally commended as ception of Mr. Compon, who voted on firm and to the point. The President one roll-call and then disappeared. Mr. renewed his fermer declaration that a Wilson, of West Virginia, was the only medus vivendi seemed to him the member from that State to vote against natural and on y proper manner of deal- Bland. Ohio Democrats gave 9 votes ing with the question, pending the action for Bland and 3 against, with Donovan of impartial arbitrators. He did not dis- dodging and Tom John on voting tota cuss at great length the effect of ways. The three anti-silver men ware pelagic scaling, for he considered its Outhwaite, Harter and Patti-on. destructive character sufficiently estab-

tical le and undignified, and altogether with the Blandites. beyon 1 serious consideration by the Government of the United States. The lows: President leaves a loophole still open for Lord Salisbury to a cept the renewal and, Fithian and Lane. of the modus vivendi, but declares that if the modus vivendi be not renewed this and Catle. year he will not hold himself respon ible for any consequences that may fel-then arranged a pair with Mr. Springer.

This is an almost literal quotation from the message prepared by the President, and is intended to intimate in the Mr. Darborow was paired, but afterward paired, dent, and is intended to intimate in the Mr. Darborow was paired, but with his language of diploma ythat our Govern- the hall just before midnight, with his ment will endure no further trifling in gripsack in his hand, eager for an epthe matter, and that, if the British Cov- portunity to go on record against free ernment refuses a reasonable arrangement for the protection of the seals, the

United States will enforce her extreme rights with her full naval power. The u ual motion followed the reading of the papers in the Senate to refer them to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. There was some running debate on this motion w. ich disclosed a general feeling of indignation against Lord Salisbury and a willingness to sustain the President. One of the Democratic its op n mints fixed the price of both | fendant, and that the case be then set | Senators wanted the contest and ob-Senat rs wanted the corresponden e metals and kept them on an unvarying for trial. A notice was also served on parity of 154 to 1. To a lay any appre-Governor Boyd, informing him that at motion to make the letters public, but French ratio being 15½ to 1, while ours thereafter as the case can be heard, the situation they disclosed were this motion for a reopening of the case soon known to those interested and 54 to I whenever France did so, nor Boyd is unconcerned and is attendabout the hotels at night, Secartor Continuing, Mr. Bland declared that ing to the duties of his office as though Sherman is in favor of ratifying the were a fively subject of discussion United States on the silver question had says that if the court allows the case to with whatever action may be not a seary treaty now pending and then following to enforce the laws against the pouchers, and protect the seals within the recognized jurisdiction of the United States. even if the entire navy be required for

the purrose.

Senator Teller and some of the other Western members, notably those from the Pacific coast, are not disposed to notice the pending treaty any further, but

Ir the heirs of the late Mafia gentry claim as big an indemnity as the sailors of the Baltimore demand of Chile, an l get it, the New Orleans people will be reduced to beggary.-New York Conmercial. THE families of the eleven Italians

suit in the Federal Circuit Court there for damages of \$30,000 cach. A fine of

fair are to bring suit against the city for damages. If they win their suit it will be in order for the relatives of the murdered Hennessy to bring suit against them.—Baltimore American.

THE MEASURE WAS KILLED BY ADJOURNMENT.

Speaker Crisp and Western Democrats Gave the Measure a Life, but a Vote Was Not Reached, and Silver Men Conceds

Its Final Deleat.

Blocked the Bill. According to a Washington dispatch the free silver bill is defeated, the House having adjourned without a vote on the bill This ended the legislative day for which the special order was made, an I the Bland bill now has no more rights

Mr. Bland hopes to get another special order from the Committee on Rules, but the chances are decidedly against him. Gen. Warner, the chief lobbyist for the bill, admitted that the bill was defeated. This is without much queswas shown in the brief debate in the ex- tion the end of the great campaign of

the silverit s in this Congress. The closing of the contest was mark d by great excitement and bitterness. The character of Lord Salisbury's Frequently the House was in such confusion as to require the assistance of sergeants-at-arms to clear the floor, and the great mace, which is used only on rare occasions, was paraded up and down vendi on the ground of the length of the aisles as a warning to turbulent time likely to be taken in presenting the members. On the morning of the last day of the discussion the anti-silver forces were willing to concede their d feat. At midnight they were confident that if the molus vivendi is renewed of ultimate victory. Three tines during this year an appeal will doubtless be the night they routed the enemy, bus made by the United States for its re- each time the free silver forces rallied newal again next year and the year and left the final result in doubt. Speaker after, and possibly the year after that. Crisp was once compelled to vote in Lord Salisbury does not consider this order to save the bill from defeat, an

ations now going on between Portugal Northern and Northwestern Democrats. The silver battle in the House began the delays incidental to arbitration of in carnest at 5 o'clock in the evening. international disputes, and intimates All afternoon the orators had been that the negotiations over Bering teat making speeches. This was simply the cannonading, but from 5 o'clock on the opposing forces met in a bitter hand-tohand conflict. No such fleree and bitter easy victory. On the floor was General

rado, and Bartine of Nevada. Of the 212 Democrats, seventy-eight message from the President on the voted against Bland. All the Demowas not long before the Senate went. New York, excepting Rockwell, who tors for the President's response. The was solid against Bland, with the ex-

All the Demserats from Indiana voted lished by the reports of experis and the with Bland, two or three of them relished by the reports of experiment luctantly, acts already laid before the British luctantly, Of the Michigan Democrats, Chip-The President d clare: Lord Sa'lis- man, Stout and Wheeler voted again bury's suggestion about exchanging Bland. Mr. Babbitt was the only man on is with the ponehers to be impracti- in the Wisconsin delegation to vets

The Illinois Democrats voted as fol-With Bland-Williams, Wike, Stew-

Against Bland-Newberry, McCant Eusey voted twice with Bland, an l On the first roll-call Snow and Scott

silver. All the Illinois Republicans voted against Bland, including General Post,

who is a free coinage man.

The Iowa Democrats divided, Hayes, Seerley, and Howman voting against Kansas and Nebraska were solidly for the bill, Mr. Funston's vote being a surprise. Tom Reed attempted to whip the Kansan into line, but was unable to do so. Culy one Missouria", Mr. Cobb, voted against Bland. Only two Democrats from the extreme Southern States, Brawley, of South Carolina, and Meyer, of Louisiana, voted against Bland. All the Farmers' Alliance mem-

bers voted for free silver. The New York Democrats are very indignant at Tim Campbell and Stahlnecker, both of whom were absent and not paired. Had they been in their places the bill could have been ben'en. Campbell arrived at midnight, too late to be of any service.

Gen'd Wants the Earth. JAY GOULD wants the castle of Chapultepre and would give about \$7,0 0,-000, about what it cost the American Government to take it in the Mexican

war,-Minneapolis Times. PROBABLY the story that Jay Goal I favor immediate steps to arrest poaching. has offered the Mexican Government regardless of any feelings Great Eritain \$7,000,000 for the castle of Chapultepeo may have on the subject after this as- is a hoax. The fancy of the wizard does not lie in the direction of relies—unless they be relies of railroads he has suceeded in wre:king.-Baltimore Ameri-

JAY GOULD is said to have offere! \$7,000,000 for the eastle of Chapultepec, Mexico. This is probably a canard. Gould will not buy an institution which cannot be stocked and bonded for more than it is worth. Castles are not in his lynched in New Orleans have entered line, and the Mexicans can rest easy.— Omaha Bee.

Signs of Spring. Spring is coming, spring is near; the is whispered in the air. Soon the blythe nymph will be here, Shaking blossoms from her hair.

James Buckham, in Harper's Bazar.

Likewise colds and ague chills Liver-pads and liver-pills, Tar elixir, syrup squills, Quinine straight and do:tors' bills.

Sprig is cubbing, spriz is denr; She is whispered id the air. Scool the blithe nybph will be here, Shakl; blossobs trob her hair. -Detroit Free Press.